

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.
ASSETS, \$1,500,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$400,000

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1823.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$214,000

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$301,707 1/2

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.
CAPITAL AND RESERVE, \$500,000

New York Life Insurance Company,
CASH CAPITAL OVER \$2,100,000
F. WHITTAKER Agent,
Office, Perry's Block, Main st., Asheville, N.C.
10-11-12

1862 - - 1862
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
 American Express Co., - Proprietors,
 FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
 TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-
FORWARD goods at a more rapid rate than
 any line running west except the regular Express
 Co. and at a lower rate, owing to the direct route from
 New York and Boston, will be effected in 12 days. New
 through receipts will be given at 12 months New

"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"
and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas
streets, New York, and Water R. R. East n. Mers.
General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore R.
R. Buffalo. R. W. MULLALL, Buylr,
O. M. WARREN, Agent, Buffalo.
Also office of the Am. Ex. Co., Danversville, Va. i
est-44dm



D. W. LEWIS
HAR JUST RECEIVED A
NEW STOCK
Of Guns, Revolvers, Bouto-Knives, Flasks, Pouches,
Cans, Pop. Etc. In fact everything that ever sold in

P. S.—The Powders, good and Flasks, Pouches, &c., of the finest patterns. adulterated

Great Bargains in Millinery.

MRS. O'BRIEN is now selling her largest stock of new and fashionable winter Hats, in Velvets, Satins, Silk, etc. at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as she must be quick or

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

to make room for the coming season's styles. All orders will send

HOOP SKIRTS.
TULSA received a large invoice of Brad's Cele-
brated Ladies' Skirts, and Children's

Immovable, Wide Type, Ocean Form
and other popular styles of
Knob Skirts.
Call and see them, (apptd) O. K. HERNITT

REMOVAL:
MR. M. K. RICE, ARTIST,
HAS removed from his car to the corner of Main
and Milwaukee streets, where he will be hap-
py to serve his old customers and as many new ones as
will favor him with a call.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
David B Cooke, 1st, agt John Mitchell Solomon Hunt-
son, Eliza Huntson and Caroline Eychelmeier.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of fore-
closure made and rendered in the above action on the
7th day of June, A D 1891, the first of the said judg-
ment, I, appointed for each of the said costs, will sell at
public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front steps
of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in Janesville, Wis-
consin, on the 27th day of November next,
at 2 o'clock P. M. all those certain land situated by the

city of Jacksonville county of Hick and state of West
 Va., and known and described as to one hundred and
 eighty nine (189), one hundred and ninety (190), two
 hundred and nine (210), and two hundred and twenty
 (220) in Mitchell's subdivision to said wife, need not
 be made, and it is the duty of said court to determine
 shall be necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff
 by virtue of said judgment—Dated August 20th, 1902.
 n252233
 IRA C JENKS, Referee

*The only of the above described property is portu-
 cued until Monday, the 20th day of January, 1903, that
 it take place at the place or hour not mentioned.
 -1 and 1902 Nov 21st, 1862*

THE sale of the above described property is further postponed until Monday, the 27th day of April 1923, then to take place at the farm and here at New Market, Md.,—beginning January 20th, 1923.
—Dated 4/19/23
IWA C. J. SKEFF, Referee.

Rice's Temple of Art!

I HAVE fitted up a corner of rooms over Dearborn's Grocery, corner of Main and Williamson streets, City's block, and ere I am prepared to furnish the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity with

PICTURES
unequaled by any ever produced in this city, where you can get Photographs of all sizes, Plain or Colored. Call on De Vries or Vincent.

If you want a beautiful Very Type, like the man to print it. The old and Shaded Photographs had a very small size from the time of their origin, and the new type, in cases from 30 cents up, according to size and style of casting. This picture always as cheap as they can be had in the city.

P. 8.—Instructions given in the various branches, with the instrument or the brush. Views of Florida, Carriage, Meadows and the Islands, either in the city

If of the human face Divine,
 You want a picture very fine,
 The Ambrosian that life will take,
 Are quicker than the dice you shake.
 Gentlemen and ladies of the town,
 With faces fair to look upon,
 Should day-dresses exchange before
 The troyes with bustle-shoes no more.
 author. RICH.

New Books, New Books.
More New Books just received at the **Jauveville**
 137 **FRONT OF THE GREAT,** by **Joselo Fremont.**
QUEEN LIZABETH, by **Elizabeth.**
GRACEY THOMAS, by **Colverton Palmer.**
DEATH OF LITTLE FOX, by **Anderson.**
THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA, by **Calvin.**
ESSAYS, by **Duckie.**
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, by **Burkhardt.**
ADVANCE PROGRESS, by **Calvin.**
STORIES FROM THE LIFE OF THE TEACHER, **Edited by**
Diachle. **G. F. DIACHLE.**

December 30th, 1867. at 20 Hf

FRESH OYSTERS

—AT—

WHEELLOCK'S

THE finest **BATHING OYSTERS** received daily
and for sale at the lowest market price.
Oct 15th, 1862. at 11

Alexander Kid Gloves!

LARGEST stock of the above Gloves this day re-

1. Shipped by express consisting of 100 tons of cash
and cents. **SMITH & BOSTWICK,**
January 21st, 1863. *Jan 21st*

100 TONS OF HOPS WANTED, for which goods or cash
will be paid when it amounts to a dollar.
Jan 21st **O. J. DEARBORN;**

----- **NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE**

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
J. BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPING BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Twelve lines of matter, or the equivalent in space,
for one square.

Special rates for long advertisements, and for those
inserted in the morning.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for one week, at 1.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for two weeks, at 1.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for three weeks, at 2.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for four weeks, at 2.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for five weeks, at 3.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for six weeks, at 3.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seven weeks, at 4.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for eight weeks, at 4.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for nine weeks, at 5.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for ten weeks, at 5.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for eleven weeks, at 6.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twelve weeks, at 6.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirteen weeks, at 7.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fourteen weeks, at 7.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifteen weeks, at 8.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixteen weeks, at 8.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventeen weeks, at 9.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for eighteen weeks, at 9.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for nineteen weeks, at 10.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty weeks, at 10.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-one weeks, at 11.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-two weeks, at 11.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-three weeks, at 12.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-four weeks, at 12.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-five weeks, at 13.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-six weeks, at 13.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-seven weeks, at 14.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-eight weeks, at 14.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for twenty-nine weeks, at 15.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty weeks, at 15.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-one weeks, at 16.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-two weeks, at 16.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-three weeks, at 17.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-four weeks, at 17.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-five weeks, at 18.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-six weeks, at 18.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-seven weeks, at 19.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-eight weeks, at 19.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for thirty-nine weeks, at 20.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty weeks, at 20.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-one weeks, at 21.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-two weeks, at 21.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-three weeks, at 22.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-four weeks, at 22.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-five weeks, at 23.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-six weeks, at 23.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-seven weeks, at 24.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-eight weeks, at 24.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for forty-nine weeks, at 25.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty weeks, at 25.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-one weeks, at 26.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-two weeks, at 26.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-three weeks, at 27.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-four weeks, at 27.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-five weeks, at 28.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-six weeks, at 28.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-seven weeks, at 29.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-eight weeks, at 29.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for fifty-nine weeks, at 30.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty weeks, at 30.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-one weeks, at 31.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-two weeks, at 31.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-three weeks, at 32.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-four weeks, at 32.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-five weeks, at 33.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-six weeks, at 33.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-seven weeks, at 34.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-eight weeks, at 34.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for sixty-nine weeks, at 35.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy weeks, at 35.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-one weeks, at 36.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-two weeks, at 36.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-three weeks, at 37.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-four weeks, at 37.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-five weeks, at 38.00.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-six weeks, at 38.50.

Advertisements of one square, or the equivalent in space,
for seventy-seven weeks, at 39.00.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scribner.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & McCLAIN,
28 Dearborn St., and 123 S. Clark St.,
Chicago.

GRAYS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed
cleanly with no loss of color.

SHAWLS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.
Bonnets dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions,
and we will send you the goods.

COOK & McCLAIN,
123 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LITER
PRESSSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by J. J. RICHARDSON,
222 North Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

METAL WAREHOUSE

Van dervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN

Metals,
TINNERS' STOCK.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

139 and 281 Randolph Street, CHICAGO

1863. DRY GOODS. 1863

Staple and Fancy.

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, CALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Allen & Co.)

63 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

W. H. HOFFER to the trade a large and well selected

stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts,

HOSIERY,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now large in stock and are prepared to offer

at great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an

early call on us at our new store.

Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

JUST received at the Janesville Literary Emporium

at corner of Main and Second Streets, Janesville, Wis.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

of the best quality of Skirts, and now offer the following

at very low prices.

BRANDS' INVALUABLE CLASSED

DO DIAMOND TIED

DO SELECTION OF OBERON'S CORE TRAIL KID

DO BRIDAL

DO QUAKER

DO NARROW TAPE

DO WHEREAS THE BEST and BEST assortment of

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND

CHILDREN'S SKIRTS

to be found in the city.

WANTED!

for the

8th United States Infantry,

to be sent to the front.

For full particulars, apply to the

recruiting office at the

corner of Main and Second Streets, Janesville, Wis.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Sealed and Packed Congress,

from \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Ladies' Fashionable Dress, with Collar and Cuffs, \$5.00.

Side Lace Heels,

only 50 cents.

LADIES' KID COSS HEDS,

from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Slippers,

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.00.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,

a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying directly from the manufacturers,

to give a better article for the money.

Less Money

than any other concern does. I am not peddling

but selling a plain simple truth. I have now in stock

The Jessup Grain Drill!

Improved and Made by

R. J. RICHARDSON.

THIS invention, which the Richardson Drill gave to

the world, has been made into a

Make Double the Number for 1863.

The principle of the Drill is all that was at first

claimed for it. The experience of 1862 enables me to

make them just

Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,

which is very different from that of the West.

More than three hundred of these drills were used in

the vicinity last spring, and it is universally conceded

that the Richardson Drill is the

PERFECTLY ACCURATE

in the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is

equally adapted to any quantity of seed. It is also

conceded that the Richardson Drill is the

Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team

of any Drill yet introduced.

The drills of 1862 are very different from those of

1861. The drills of 1862 are larger, deeper, and

more powerful than those of 1861, and they better

adapted to the hard and rocky soil of our full plowing.

Notwithstanding the

Large Advance on Material

we have concluded to offer our drills at the

SAME PRICE

as in 1862, which is as follows: 9 inch, \$70; 10 inch,

\$75; 11 inch, \$80; 12 inch, \$85; 13 inch, \$90.

To those who know the Richardson Drill it is needless

to say anything. Of those who do not know them,

we would ask an examination, and refer to any one who

has used them. Our drills are now

READY FOR EXHIBITION.

They are made at the well known

Rock River Iron Works

of Harris, Guild, Angel & Taylor. The character of

their work is well known. I would like everybody to

examine these drills.

To those who wish to purchase drills, I would say that

I guarantee them

Working to the Entire Satisfaction

of the purchaser, or No Sale.

The Corn Planter Attachment

to the Richardson Drill will plant corn

in Hills Accurately

and at any distance apart, from two to five feet, and

two rows at once.

Mr. W. H. Reed, of La Prairie, used one of the Rich-

ardson Twelve Teeth Drills

Plant over 50 Acres of Corn

and 100 acres of wheat. He planted three rows of corn

at once, and in hills 6 feet apart. He says he never

before knew about the planter's progress of Mr. Reed.

For more particulars, and to see the drill, call at the

Hardware Store of

J. J. RICHARDSON,
Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Invented in 1845, Improved in 1862.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE

SEWING

MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

A. B. HOWE,

BROTHER OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original in-

ventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

and from which all other Sewing Machines derive their

virtues, and to which all others are inferior.

This is the oldest machine in the world, invented in

1845, improved from time to time, and fully perfected

in 1862. It is now the most perfect and reliable

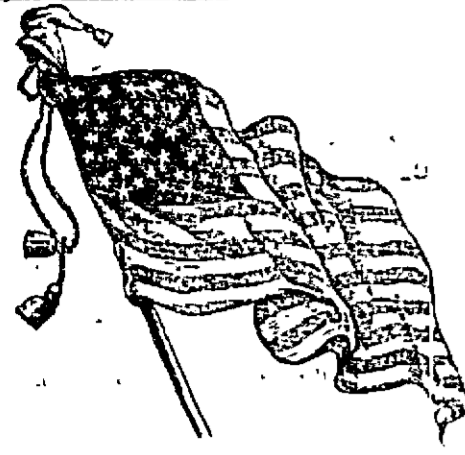
work, carrying everything, and having the widest

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, March 21, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

An Objection Answered.

It is insisted by certain ultra politicians that they will not sustain the war until the President's emancipation proclamation is withdrawn. The reason they give is that it is unconstitutional. If this is so the proclamation can have no permanent effect, and therefore can do no harm. Doubtless the question of the validity of the proclamation will come before the supreme court, and if that tribunal should decide it unconstitutional, it will fall to the ground. It is even now void, if the President had no right to issue it. Why, then, not wait till its legality is tested, and in the mean time go on with the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion?

This would not suit the ends of these objectors. They never did sustain the war. There was always some unconstitutional thing in their way. Just previous to the issuing of the proclamation, the great unconstitutional measure was the confiscation law. Now we hear but little of that. After a few months, they will cease to talk after the proclamation, and expend their breath in denouncing the conscription law. Thus they will go on to the end of the war throwing all the obstacles possible in the way of the government.

With such a record as they will have made, their character for torquism will be fully established, and history will place them where they belong, among those who failed to sustain the country and its flag in times of peril.

All writers on military law agree that the property of the enemy is subject to confiscation by the commander-in-chief of the army. Those who admit that slaves are property must, therefore, agree that they are subject to confiscation the same as any other property. It would be a palpable absurdity to assert that we may take an enemy's life, but that it is unlawful to touch his property. The rebels continually make use of their slaves in the war, and they should be taken from them, and employed against them. The proposition is so perfectly plain that it is legal, constitutional and strictly just to use the slaves of rebels, in the best manner possible, to end the rebellion, that it is astonishing that sensible men should object to it. If we have the right to exercise the power of war at all for the purpose of enforcing the national authority, we have the right to use all the means usually employed in war for that purpose, and the practice of confiscating slaves is as old as the wars of the Roman empire.

THE LOYAL DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI.—The loyal democrats of Missouri are speaking out with no uncertain voice in favor of the government and its policy for the suppression of the rebellion. At an immense meeting of the democrats of Buchanan county, held at St. Joseph on the 4th inst., resolutions of the most emphatic character were adopted, one cordially approving the emancipation proclamation, and another expressing the following "radical" sentiment: "That the fate of our country in this revolution hangs on the fate of slavery, and no loyal democrat can hesitate which to save."

ICE IN MACKINAW STRAITS.—A letter was received in this city yesterday, (says the Detroit Free Press of Wednesday), from Mackinaw, of quite a recent date, which states that the Straits have become closed with ice of considerable thickness. Above and below this blockade, in Lakes Huron and Michigan, no ice is visible, nor has there been during the entire winter. The coldest weather experienced in that region has taken place since the 4th day of the present month.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—Col. James B. Fry, the now provost marshal general, was recently a member of McDowell's staff. He is a son of General Jacob Fry of Illinois. Col. Fry will be remembered as the collector at Chicago who was removed by Buchanan at the commencement of the quarrel with Douglas. He is a graduate of the military academy at West Point. He entered the service July 1, 1847, as a brevet second lieutenant in artillery. He was commissioned captain in August, 1851, and attached to the adjutant general's department.

A refugee from Georgia has furnished us with several very interesting facts in relation to the state of affairs and public sentiment in the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama. He escaped from there about the first of January. The people are suffering the most lamentable destitution of salt, breadstuffs, and other necessities of life. He says that many of the large slaveholders of that region are quite progressive in their views, and he has heard them declare that they would rather give up their last negro than the old government that act as slaves were in the way of the government, they were for destroying the institution. A great many of the people believe that it is the design of Jeff Davis to found a new republic, and that the destruction of the rebel slaveholders, he has heard them say that no man who is not a slaveholder should be suffered to vote in a slave state; that poor whites were no better

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, March 14.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—Our division embarked at Memphis on the first of this month, and on the third the fleet, consisting of fourteen transports, started down the river, and in twenty-four hours arrived at Grand Lake Station, two miles above the Louisiana line. Here we disembarked on an island, and camped on what dry ground we could find, the levee above having been washed away and the whole country flooded. In this mud hole we remained three days, then the whole division was loaded on the boats, and up the river we went, landing at a point a few miles below Helena, nearly opposite the Yazoo Pass. Here we remained on the boats two days, and again unloaded everything, our whole division camping on a small sand bar. The tents are so close together that it is difficult to walk through camp. Being thus situated in the most unhealthy part of the south, crowded into a small space, on low ground, with water all around us, it is no wonder that the sick list has grown fearfully large, and that every day the mournful tones of the muffled drum are heard as some poor soldier is being conveyed to his last resting place, in the inhospitable swamps of "the bone-yard of the south." Several of the battery boys are unwell, but none I believe are seriously ill. Our doctor, who has been down with a fever ever since we left Memphis, has gone to his home in Wisconsin, so we are now without medical aid.

Lieut. Harlow joined us yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by the boys, who were glad enough to see one from civilized parts.

The first brigade embarked this morning, and as soon as small boats enough can be obtained we will all leave, for Yazoo Pass it is said. Anything, even fighting, is preferable to this mud hole, and it is to be hoped that, ere long, we will be off. I see by northern papers that the people of the north are sending vegetables to the soldiers of Grant's army. It is a good move, and should meet with much encouragement, for we are wholly destitute of those wholesome productions.

Of the Janesville recruits in the battery there on the sick report two, in general hospital two, on detached service six, dead three, discharged five, making a total of eighteen. The whole number recruited by Lieut. Harlow was 60 men, therefore, according to the above, after six months hard service in the field and two general engagements, we now have forty-two men for duty.

J. H. Saunders has been detached as clerk for Col. Maurice, chief of artillery, and A. Ames in brigade band.

Yours, W. S. B.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi, between La Crosse and St. Paul, is not likely to open very early this season. The Galena Advertiser of yesterday says:

"The ice in Lake Pepin is as firm as a rock. Last week a friend measured and found it 31 inches in thickness."

The Union democrats of Kentucky held their state convention at Louisville yesterday and nominated Hon. Joshua F. Bell, a thorough-going loyalist, for governor.

The officers of Gen. Milroy's command have purchased an elegant sword which they intend to present to him.

The largest sales of tobacco ever made in Louisville, Ky., at auction in a single day, were made on Thursday last, the transactions embracing three hundred and sixteen hogsheads, at an outside rate of thirty dollars a hundred.

Railroads are now building so extensively in Indiana that they are entirely changing the character of the country. One railroad is in full operation for a distance of 537 miles from Calcutta, and is to be much further extended. There are several other roads, some of them of very considerable length. These will bring out the cotton next spring.

Fifty cheese factories, with a range of three or four counties in central New York are being built, and will save the dairymen much hard labor and expense.

A fine line of dress of the Princess of Wales cost \$3,000.

The exports of specie from New York for foreign ports for the week ending March 14, were \$3,540,400—the largest export in a week for a long time.

From the St. Paul Press.
Copperheads and Copperheads.

We take back all we have said about Indians. We entreat the gracious pardon of Little Crow, and beg to be restored to the affectionate regards of Sleepy Eyes!

We had supposed that the fenish magnificence which could stake its name on a blood in the land of Christian life, of us see why the hand of Christian fellowship should not be extended to the followers of Little Crow, or why the fugacious chiefs of those assassin bands should not be regarded as available candidates for congress by the copperheads of Minnesota.

The administration is denounced, and aid is threatened to be withheld from it, on the assumption that some of the war measures of congress are "unconstitutional." Admit the assumption. Are not treason and rebellion "unconstitutional"? The "unconstitutional" acts of the confederate government have for their purpose the destruction of the republic. Those of congress are intended to save it. Shall we congress be impeded to save it? Shall we in the case of an excuse for permitting the triumph of what is conceded to be

the other?—*Albany*

From Our Forces Below Vicksburg.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, March 13.

When I was in the press, less can be written. Our status is substantially the same as when I wrote a week since. The canal was nearly ready at that time, according to my statements, for the experiment of water. The water came too soon, and the progress of operations is changed—whether for the better or otherwise is undetermined. The dam at the intersection of the canal with the levee gave way about midnight, a few days since, and an immense volume of water was thrown into the canal. The force of the current may be judged from the fact that it had a head of over twelve feet. With tremendous force and rapidly it rushed through the opening in the levee, filled up the canal, and spread over the bottom towards Vicksburg. An opening in the levee of the canal, which had been kept open for the purpose of drawing off the water from the canal into a swamp, was in a short time enlarged to the proportions of a ravine, and the water commenced spreading over the ground occupied by Stuart's division. At one time the danger of an overflow of the whole bottom, upon which the 15th army corps was encamped, seemed imminent. During the day the water continued to rise, but in the night it found a passage through into the Mississippi below, and gradually receded. It was a busy day with the 15th corps. Heavy duties were kept at work on the levees, strengthening weak points, the artillery and all the heavy property of ordnance, quartermasters and commissary stores, were removed to places of safety on the main levee, and everything put in such order that in the event of the water submerging our happy homes all of our men and property would have been readily and rapidly secured. That contingency has, however, been postponed for the present, at least.

What the result of this unforeseen occurrence will be is uncertain. The theory of the canal was to keep the water of the river out by dams and pumps, excavate a ditch of sufficient width for the army and navy, of as great depth as could be, by hand, throwing the earth into a levee on our side and leaving the Vicksburg side open; the canal to be finally finished by dredging through to the quicksand. That portion of the work of digging and throwing up a levee assigned to the 15th corps had been completed. The work of the 13th corps was not quite completed. Nearly all of the stumps and trees had been removed. But the earth was not removed to as great depth as intended. The current has torn up some of the trees by the roots, and the work of the 13th corps has been materially delayed. With the assistance of the dredge boats, I have no doubt that the channel will be a perfect success, and that speedily.

The health of the troops is improving very materially. It never has been as bad as has been represented in your papers.

THE YAZOO PASS.—I would like to compare it to something that would be intelligible to your readers. But I know of nothing in heaven or on earth, or in the waters under the earth, that will compare with it. Had the immortal bard desired a subject from which to draw a picture of the world that leads to the realms of darkness and despair, he had only to picture the Yazoo Pass. Let me try, in the feeble language I can command, to describe it. Perhaps the reader has passed through the Dismal Swamp of Virginia; or, if not, he has read the accounts of travelers who have enjoyed that privilege. Then he has heard of the famous jungles of India. He has seen or read of the unbroken silence that pervades the boundless tall forests of the John Brown tract in Western New York. Conceive the ugliest features of these three varieties of territory, and he will be able, by combining them, to form a tolerably correct idea of the region through which the Yazoo Pass runs. Those who have watched the course of a snake as he trails his way along the ground, winding this way and that, hither and yonder, going in all directions at the same time, and yet maintaining something of a regular course in the average, will, by exaggerating the picture in their own minds, understand something of the tortuous course of the Yazoo Pass. I have passed through it from one end to the other, and I assert candidly that there is not throughout its entire length a piece 200 feet long of perfectly straight river. The orders under which this expedition moved required that boats should keep 300 yards apart; but there was no place to be found in the whole stream where they could keep one-third of that distance, and the boats were crowded, indeed, and did not get a glimpse of the sky above their heads. She was just abreast of us, and about 100 yards away, going in an opposite direction to us. We landed in our close proximity to her, and as it was near night, concluded to tie up, so as to let her get away from us. The next morning we got under way at daylight, and just as the sun was at the meridian we passed the spot where we had seen our file leader eighteen hours before.

Much has been said and written of the efforts put forth by the rebels to obstruct this pass. Their labor was all thrown away. Nature had placed greater obstructions in the way than an enemy could place there, no matter how powerful he might have been, or how long he had been employed. Cypress and cypresswood trees lined the banks in great profusion, intermingled with gigantic cotton wood, and the wide and winding current of wild grapes. The stream itself is never to exceed a hundred feet in breadth, and frequently not more than fifty or seventy-five. Over this the timber forms a most perfect arch frequently, as good fortune would have it, so high as to admit of the easy passage of the tall smoke stacks beneath it, but sometimes grazing their tops, and again angrily toppling over the intruders. But Providence evidently did not intend this pass for a military highway. Providence opposed the movement, not so much by this high arch enclosing the river and shutting it out from view, as by the long jagged limbs it thrust out from the trees directly across the channel, and the numerous crooked and leaning trees that formed a most effective blockade.

The names of the wounded men are as follows:

Henry Cramer, left leg crushed to a jelly. Amputation has been performed on this.

Henry Hucker, severe but not dangerous contusions on head and hand, and back sprained. He was buried under timbers and debris, and succeeded in digging his way out just as the fire reached the spot.

First Sandford, several severe external injuries, and scolded.

Alexander Shirley was blown completely out of the building and was considerably bruised, besides which he sustained a severe but not dangerous internal injury.

The cause of the explosion can be traced to gross incompetency and a total lack of engineering skill. There was not a man connected with the establishment, it is asserted, who knew anything about a boiler or an engine. The explosion took place at one o'clock, just as the engine was set in motion for the afternoon's work.—*Chicago Journal.*

HOW TO MAKE HARD SOAP.—Seeing in a recent number of the American Agriculturist a call for housekeepers' contributions, I send directions for making a soap that we have used for years: Take 3 lbs. of unslaked lime, and 6 lbs. of soda, and put in 5 gallons of water. When they are dissolved, pour off the water from the top, (throwing the sediment away) and add to it 6 lbs. of fat. Boil till thick, pour in a tub, and when cold, cut in bars and dry. It is injured by freezing before drying.

D. TAYLOR.

Legislative Summary.

FRIDAY, March 20.

SENATE.—The famous state rights resolutions of 1830, were this morning, rescinded and disavowed by a strict party vote, the republicans present all voting for the resolution to rescind, and the democrats against it.

Bills making the annual appropriations to the various state benevolent institutions were passed. A large number of bills were introduced, and a large number of others passed. All except the appropriation bills mentioned above, were not of special interest.

An afternoon session was held, of which a large share of the time was spent in committee of the whole on Senator Pratt's tax bill.

ASSEMBLY.—The house considered a large number of bills in committee of the whole, last evening.

At the session to-day, Sanborn's resolutions denouncing the President's proclamation, which we previously stated were postponed till Tuesday.

Bills were introduced to define practice in certain causes when pending in the supreme court; for the registration of legal voters; to authorize towns to raise money to relieve conscripts; supplementary to chapter 24, R. S., concerning civil actions; also several local bills.

Bills were passed to amend subdivision 27, section 1, chapter 133, of R. S., concerning costs and fees; to amend section 11, chapter 258, laws of 1862, concerning county courts; to amend mechanic lien law; to amend statutes respecting writ of habeas corpus, and several local and small appropriation bills. The bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, makes writs issued by court commissioners returnable before a county or circuit court judge, or the supreme court. It was opposed by Starnbrook, Sharpstein and Jones. Bingham defended the bill, and showed its propriety. It passed; yeas 60, nays 20—the latter all democrats.—*Madison Journal.*

A Slander Against Massachusetts Re-iterated.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Adjutant General's Office, Boston March 6, 1863.
Hon. W. A. Richardson, U. S. Senator from Illinois, Washington, D. C.

Sir: In the report, in the Daily Globe of March 3d, of your remarks in the senate of the United States, I observe the following statements:

"Governor Andrew has promised men for arms without limitation, if the President would issue a proclamation of emancipation. He has furnished none, and could furnish none. He did not furnish the quota by volunteering or draft that Massachusetts should have furnished."

And a little further on:

"But in Massachusetts the privilege was given to fill up their quota by gathering up the contrabands, who are not worth five cents a thousand as soldiers on the field." In correction of these statements, I beg leave to show by the official documents in this office that Massachusetts has furnished her full proportion of troops, under both calls of July and August last, from the number of her own free white inhabitants. Massachusetts is not and was not deficient in her quota at the time of the order of January 20, 1863, from the war department, permitting the enlistment of persons of African descent. Such enlistments were not required to fill any part of any call that has been made upon Massachusetts, but were in addition to the full complement which had already been furnished.

Under the call for 300,000 men for three years, made in July last, 16,000 were assigned to Massachusetts; and under the call for 300,000 nine months men, made in August last, 19,080. To answer these calls Massachusetts has furnished, since the 1st day of July last, 10 new regiments of infantry, 1 battalion of cavalry, 1 batteries of light artillery, and 2 companies of heavy artillery, making in all 11,900 men, and recruits for regiments and batteries in the field, 5,500—making (being all for the three years' service) 17,200 men; and 17 new regiments of infantry and 1 battery of light artillery for the nine months' service, 16,000—making an aggregate of 31,200. All this has been made up of volunteers with the calls of July last, and both of those calls were filled by voluntary enlistments.

The whole contribution of Massachusetts to the military service of the United States since the war commenced, (say nothing of the large number of her inhabitants in the navy) is over 79,000 men, of a population of only 1,231,194, being in the rate of more than one for every sixteen of her whole population. An equal proportion in all the loyal states would give a military force of a million and three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers.

Allow me to send you, with this, a copy of my report for the past year.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WM. SCROUGER,
Adj't Gen'l of Massachusetts.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—At one o'clock this afternoon the boiler in the chair factory of Hermann & Rickey, on Blackhawk near Division street, exploded with terrific force, tearing the building into pieces, and scattered the wreck in all directions. The building was set on fire and was almost instantly wrapped in flames, but owing to the foggy state of the weather the fire was not discovered by the watchman on the court house until two o'clock, when he gave the alarm. Meanwhile the flames had spread rapidly and communicated to several adjoining buildings, three of which, dwelling houses, were pretty nearly consumed. The others were saved by the efforts of the firemen.

There were nearly a dozen men employed in the chair factory, four of whom were more or less injured, and two are known to be missing and are probably buried in the ruins.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, March 19.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—Advices of a later date arrived today from Memphis, but the news to you is anticipated by telegraph last night.

It is thought below that the success of the canal opposite Vicksburg would obviate the necessity of completing the Lake Providence scheme, and that would be abandoned for the present.

A large movement of the fleet of transports and gunboats up Yazoo Pass is taking place—more are going up daily. In a short time all of McPherson's corps will have gone this way. On the facts of this movement hangs the fate of Vicksburg.

PORTLAND, ME., March 20.
The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool the 6th via Londonderry the 6th, has arrived.

Breadstuffs on Friday, the 19th, were steady, except corn, which was declining. Provisions were quiet. Cattle, \$2 1/2; Illinois Central shares, \$24 1/2. The political news is unimportant. Polish officials were unchanged. The Spanish Ministerial crisis is over. Tuesday's markets—Flour declined 6d to 1s; Wheat declined 1d 1/2; Corn 6d.

BATH, ME., March 19.
An iron safe, belonging to Adams & Co., containing \$20,000 in money, and a large amount of securities, was stolen from the Northern Central cars, near Monkton, while on the way from this city.

BALTIMORE, March 19.
The safe of the Adams Express Co., was robbed on Wednesday night between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money in currency and gold. A large number of United States certificates of indebtedness; U. S. 5-20 bonds, and checks of the U. S. treasurer, or the assistant treasurer of M. V., payable to the order of the Adams Express Co. A reward of \$50,000 is offered by the Co.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MOINING DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.
The Nashville train, yesterday, was thrown off the track by guerrillas by obstruction, four miles above Richmond station, and not at Woodburn station as previously reported. The locomotive, tender and two express cars were smashed. The guerrillas fired into the hind car, containing women and children. They called themselves Morgan's men. The passengers returned the fire, killing and wounding three guerrillas. But one passenger was slightly wounded. The guerrillas commenced paroling at the head of the train, and took away officer's side arms, rifled their cartridges, &c. The Adams express safe was robbed of its contents. A part was subsequently recovered. The mail on the train was seized, but recovered. The conductor ran back a mile to a stockade, and soldiers came up at dark, and recaptured the train, driving off the guerrillas, wounding several and taking four prisoners. Gen. Brannan and Lieut. McKee, who were in the rear car, were neither captured or paroled, but are safe at Nashville.

SYRACUSE, March 21.
Major General Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., died in this city at a quarter past one o'clock this morning, of congestion of the lungs. He had been sick but a few days.

WASHINGTON, March 20.
Special to Times.—Three hundred and seventy released prisoners arrived from Richmond to-day. One of them was Mr. Leeds, of Cincinnati. A New Orleans report mentions the steady and significant removal of machinery for manufacturing ordnance and small arms from Richmond to Northern Georgia. The removal of ordnance stores in large quantities has also been going on for some time. The possibility of the removal of the seat of war from Virginia is recognized by authorities at Richmond. Upon the interesting point of the duration of the war, Mr. Leeds said it might last six months after next crop, but he thought it would be ended with that crop. If Vicksburg should be taken it would end almost immediately, for the armies would be cut off from their supply of meat, which is in Texas. He said every pound of meat eaten in Richmond came from there. He mentioned a conversation between General Winder and another officer, in which Winder said it would be ended by August. Mr. Leeds declares there is a general feeling among the soldiers from all the southern states favorable to ending the war and returning to the Union. The prisoners in the south are full of prisoners awaiting trial by court martial. Military executions are as common as common law ones commented upon. Generals Willich, Staughton and 75 officers of various grades, are in the Libby prison.

Seventeen of our officers are held as hostages for Col. Zearran, the French lady, and are at hard labor in the penitentiary at Richmond. The secretary of the treasury has placed in the hands of the paymaster general sufficient money to pay the entire army up to the first of March. Sufficient has also been sent and reached its destination to pay the entire army of the west.

Herald's dispatch.—Gen. Burnside, to-day, received his final orders from the war department and left this p. m. for Fort Monroe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.
Advices from Hong Kong to January 19 have been received. The rebels menaced Ningpo, but in consequence of supposed arrangements securing British neutrality they no longer approach within 30 miles of Shanghai. The foreign residents of Shanghai believe that France contemplates territorial aggrandizement in China, and with Ningpo for their base of operations. The expectations of the Chinese government that Russia might lend assistance in the suppression of the rebellion are not likely to be realized.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.
The reported death of Congressman E. Temple, of Delaware, is incorrect. He is recovering.

NEW YORK, March 21.
Flour very dull, 3c lower; 7,000, 10 extra, 17, 3,550, 15 R. H. O. Wheat dull; 1,580, 1st for spring; 1,020, 1st Milwaukee; 1,710, 75c winter red; Corn quiet and unchanged; 900, 92c; 810, 89c; 800, 88c. Pork quiet. Whiskey quiet and firm at 46 1/2. Stocks steady; moderate business. Gold 64 1/2.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 20.
After the review of the 12th corps by Gen. Hooker, yesterday, he met the officers at Gen. Sigoum's headquarters. Hooker expressed satisfaction at their soldierly appearance. Said he relied on them for assistance and hearty co-operation in the ensuing campaign. So far as he was concerned he meant there should be no more mistakes or doubtful results, if the enemy did not run.

BALTIMORE, March 20.
A great unconditional Union meeting is held here to night, addressed by Gov. John

son of Tennessee. When Gen. Burnside entered the hall he was received enthusiastically. He made a short speech. See'y Chase, Postmaster Gen'l Blair and Maynard of Tennessee were present.

NEW LONDON, Ct., March 20.
The Union meeting here, to-night, was one of the greatest demonstrations known in this section. Speeches were made by Gov. Wright of Indiana, and Col. Beard of Illinois.

BALTIMORE, March 21.
There was a great storm at Fort Monroe yesterday. The snow was over a foot deep.

NEW YORK, March 21.
The City of Baltimore took out \$420,000 in specie.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.
Mr. J. Cook, United States loan agent, announces the conversion of two millions legal tenders into the 5-20 government loan within the last six days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JACK COUNTY.
Leonard Gibbs against W. Woodruff, W. Taylor, Nancy Taylor, his wife, W. W. Harris, M. Hopkins, T. Rice, H. Johnston, Frederick Schick, Myron Strong and John Gibbs.
The State of Wisconsin to each and every of the above named defendants:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Jack county, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 10th day of March, 1863, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time so specified, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 11, 1863.

HENRY C. CASSELL & O'HARA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.
[U. S. STAMP, 20c.] mrl2d4w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE lot and building on Main Street, opposite the 'Block', formerly occupied as a grocery store, will be sold at public auction, in front of the Central Bank, on the 25th of March inst. The terms of sale will be: cash, one third in two years, and the remainder in three years from the date of sale, at seven per cent interest. For further information apply to
J. B. ELDER, mrl2d4w

Oral, Practical & Theoretical Teaching.

of the
FRENCH LANGUAGE
A CLASS of beginners will commence on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the recitation rooms of Christ Church School, at 3 1/2 P. M.
H. J. TURNER, mrl2d4w

WANTED.

BY McKee & Bro., Chicago and Northwestern Railway Block.

A Span of Mules for Sale.
A span of five year old mules, color black, will be sold at 150, hands high, mammoth stock, is offered for sale. They are remarkably fast walkers with a load. Will sell at private sale as soon as Tuesday 24th inst. They will be offered at public sale, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Corn Exchange, in the city of Janesville. Address me at the Union post office, or call at my residence in the town of Janesville.
J. BULLARD, 22nd-103334d

Shade Tree Association.

LET us have a Shade Tree Association, and a Fruit Tree Association, and a Grape Vine Association, and let us all get on the respective committee and see that everybody does his whole duty. Why don't you men and child plant a tree, or a shrub, or a vine, and thus erect all over the country noble living monuments which shall tell of great throbbing hearts that once lived. Who does not feel his heart beat warmer and his soul happier when he looks back to the old orchard and the great tree and maple that surrounded his New England home. Yes, plant trees this spring. Stake your home, honor, life and soul, plant a willow and a few evergreens on your lot in the cemetery, for you will need them some day. You ask where shall we get the trees? We are surprised to hear you ask this question, for we supplied every one intended to buy his trees at

LOUDON'S NURSERIES.

where you can find a large stock of every
Tree, Shrub or Vine
adapted to this soil and climate, and a very small stock of poor stuff such as is carried around by

Itinerant Peddlers,
who buy all they can lay chop, and without a reputation to lose they peddle off miserable trash to the people. They got your money last year but you don't let them catch you again.

WE WANT EVERYTHING

to be right, and we

Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest!

We sell a single tree at the following prices:
"APPLE TREES, hardy tested sorts and best varieties 10c each
"PEARS, Dwarf and Standard 10c
"PLUMS, Dwarf and Standard 10c
"CHERRIES, Dwarf and Standard 10c
"ORNAMENTALS, GOOSEBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES 10c
"LAWSON BLACKBERRIES 10c
"STRAWBERRIES 10c per 100
All at less rates if large quantities are taken.

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